vender, said he had a stahd at Ninth and G streets northwest, and that on the morning of August 12, last, Abrams, who was stationed at that corner, asked him to get him a pack of cigarettes, saying that he did not have any money to buy them himself.

The vender purchased the cigarettes and gave them to the policeman, who

and gave them to the policeman, who later returned and asked for \$10. Abrams, according to the affidavit, told the vender not to pass him the money but to give it to the switchman and that the switchman would give it to him. He said it would look bad if

anyone saw the fruit vender giving him the money, the affidavit says.

Boutsicaris, in his affidavit, says that when he asked Abrams for the money, several days after, Abrams told him to keep still, and if he did not that he would have him arrested and that it would cost him \$190.

The vender then complained to the

police of the First precinct and he was told to come back when Abrams would be there, he says m his affidavit. Abrams, in the presence of Sergeant McCauley, the affidavit sets forth, said he had left the money with the switch man and when Boutsicaris asked the switchman for the money the switchman said the policeman had never

Maj. Harry L. Gessford, superintendent of police, after he had re-ceived the reports on Abrams and Dempsey, said the trial board would investigate the conduct of all of ficers who were brought before them on charges and that no favoritism

would be shown.

During the last year, it was learned at police headquarters last night, more policemen have been charged with serious offenses than in any other previous period, and many of them have been dropped after investigation.

Police Chief's Family Again Robbery Victim; **Brother Reports Loss**

The inner sanctum of Washing ton police circles has again been invaded by one of the Capital's clever thieves, who selected as his latest victim R. Ross Gessford, 5240 Belt road brother of Maj. Harry L. Gessford

The Major's brother last night re ported the loss of \$250 worth of Lib erty bonds, jewelry and cash, stoler

from his home on October 28.

The first victim of the Gessford family was Rodger D. Gessford, son of Major Gessford, whose automobile was stolen two months ago, as young Gess ford was making a social call.
Paraphrasing Champ Clark's famous

siogan: "They got to quit kicking my dorg around," the police last night declared, that "they got to quit kidding the chief."

The property taken from Ross Gess. ford's home is described as one \$100 Liberty bond, number 164,373; one \$50 Victory bond, number 1,129,288; one gold watch, a gold pin War Saving Stamps and worth of cash.

The police prote who's going to protect the police?" is the all-behoving question that conhave a heart and let the Chief's family

REED BONUS PLAN

After Nine H

(Continued from First cere ery soldfer thek ever "But it is conservatively estimated that not more than one third would

In that wase we will have money to burn.
"The Republicans are now scheming before the next election to save their faces and make the people pay the

burden of taxation while at the sume time continuing to protect the profi-"We who demand fastice for the boys who fought in the war are degues. But I want to say that it is bonus that not the advocacy of the

makes demagogues, bu vocacy of taking the profi teers to pay the bonus that makes us demagogues "The cold unadulterated truth that in order to take the excess profits taxes off of great wealth the soldiers were denied that which is their right.

The dominant party, choosing between the soldier and the profiteer, took the side of the profiteer. Fordney Attacked.

"Of course nobody is ever a demagogue who has not made a lot of Chairman Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee. says this amendment which I prois unconstitutional. I decline to discuss that question. The difference between the champion House proposal and myself is that I propose to take the money out of the profiteers, while he proposes to take it out of the pockets of the people by means of his form of sales tax. If the Fordney plan adopted then ever ysoldier will

"My proposal is that the bonus nessee, announced that he would in ment to soldiers from the indebtedness sociation, as vice president. of the various allied countries to the

This amendment differs from San- George W. Evans, treasurer. ator Simmons' in that it would require the Treasurer of the United States to convert the \$11,000,000,000 indebted McK, Clayton, Washington Topham, ness of the allies to the United States William B. Westlake, George Wales, ment to the ex-soldier instead of cash, A. Finch, Robert McMackin, and the bonds to be guaranteed by the Selden Ely. This field was narrowed United States.

Col. James A. Gleason Heads Old Hickories.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5 .- Col. James A. Gleason, of Knoxville, Artillery in the Thirtieth division, was unanimously elected president of the Old Hickory Association, and Frank P. Bowen elected secretary-treasurer at the closing session of the Thirtieth Division reunion here this afternoon.

Obregon Lifts Duty

On American Cattle mitting American cattle into Mexico bill, which embodies recommendation duty free after November 10.

SEPARATED, BUT HAPPY

THE WASHINGTON TIMES



who admits they have separated, though one would not think so to hear them praise each other.

Shaw Predicts Secrecy At Disarm Conference

(Continued from First Page.))

conference from his knowledge of history and human nature. I remember an occassion at the

beginning of the war when I obtained in private conversation at my own table a piece of information which I could have made public very helpfully. For days I tried to learn it over again in some man ner that could not be regarded as confidential, but I failed, and seven years elapsed before I could honorably treat it as public history.

This incident is typical. English

public men do not affect strength and silence. The strongest of them are the least silent. In fact, their indiscretion would astonish anyone who did not know that it is perfectly safe, for their world consists of people of importance who will not betray them, knowing that society would be impossible if private conversations were given away to the press, and of people whose credit is not sufficient to support them inst indignant official contradic nor consequently justify re ponsible editors in publishing anything startling on their authority.

KEEPING STATE SECRETS

Thus state secrets keep themselves even when an expansive and talkative popular statesman (and what man can become a popular statesman unless he is expansive and talkative?) purs them into the ears of every man he meets between his parliament and his club and then be comes the life and soul of the afternoon tea party of his egeria (every British statesman has a half dozen egerias, though I understand they are an unknown institution in America), retailing them there with every scandalous embellishment he can lay his tongue to.

There is only one place in England

Conduit Road Man Wins From Field of Ten-Capt. Stutler Chosen Vice President.

Charles A. Baker, of the Conduit Road-Citizens' Association, was elected president of the Federation of Citizens Associations last night, at the biggest meeting in the history of the federa tion. He won on the second ballot from a field of ten candidates.

Mr. Baker, who held the presidency have to pay the tax out of which his of the Conduit Road Association for four consecutive terms following its organization six years ago, and who should be paid out of the profits of has been a delegate to the federation those who grew fat out of the war." for six terms, succeeds William B. for six terms, succeeds William B. Senator McKellar, Democrat, Ten- Westlake, president for three terms. Three ballots were needed to bring troduce another soldier bonus amend- election of Capt. Warner Stutler, of ment which would provide for pay- the North Capitol and Eckington As

Leland F. Atherton was unanimous ly re-elected secretary, and Capt

Besides Mr. Baker, the list of nominees for president included William into bonus, for use as a direct pay- Jesse C. Suter, Paul Groves, George down to Baker, 27; Suter, 11; Clayton 12, and Westlake, 10, on the first ballot, and Baker, 30; Clayton, 12; Westlake, 10, and Suter, 7, on the second Discussion of three proposed amendments to the constitution was post-poned. Two hours of the meeting was former commander of the 114th Field devoted to heated debate on the question of admitting to the federation the newly organized fowa Circle Citizens' Association, formed in the territory of

the Mid-City Association.

The question was referred to special committee, composed of Harley Speelman, Prof. Mitchell Carroll, and Alan Davis, which was instructed to arrange a meeting between delegates of the two associations and to harmonize the differences between them. The federation adopted a resolution MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5 .- President for presentation to the House District Obregon today issued a decree ad- Committee indorsing the pending milk

in which this reckless communicativeness is dangerous. It is a custom in the city of London to enter-tain the cabinet ministers occasionally at great banquets at Mansion House or Guild Hall. The wine, which is of the best, goes to the heads of the guests, though these heads, when of cabinet rank, are usually well seasoned and the parliamentary habit of saying nothing at enormous length is intensified rather than corrected by alcohol.

DANGER IN INDISCRETION

Yet there is a real danger in indiscretion, especially as the speeches are assumed by editors to have been meant for publication and even to be official indications of policy.

In the early years of this country, a certain peer, who was then a Commoner and in the Admiralty, electrified Europe by the cheerful post prandial assurance at the Lord Mayor's table that God was in His Heaven and all was right with the world because the British Admiralty could always sink the German fleet before a declaration of war reached Ber-

The convivial orator meant no harm and was only making himself agreeable, but he created a panic on the Continent that raged for a fortnight. It was recalled by the Germans in 1915 in their attempts to conciliate American public opinion, but British public opinion never noticed the hubbub.

Now I won't go so far as to sug-gest that if the American public wishes to know what is happening at the conference it should regale the assembled diplomats at Gargantuan banquets and call on them for speeches at dessert. Such banquets have to be quite wet. America has gone dry, but I am sure that in no other way is there the smallest chance for the diplomats to let America know what they have been

arranging. There is another difficulty and a subtler one. I do not know what happens in America, but in England statesmen never used to keep the public in the dark, because they ake care to keep themselves in the dark.

It may be that in America the of the Navy, when he orders half a dozen new battleships with eight-inch guns, says to him-

Now I can sink the British fleet or the Japanese fleet if I want to." British secretary of state would be guilty of such indecent selfconsciousness. Just as he might say to his wife:

The Smiths next door have set up a third footman; we owe it to our position to do the same," he would say: "America, a mere republic, has set up five ships; we as a first-class empire must set up six." would leave it at that. He would most indignantly repudiate any suggestion that these ships were meant to sink anybody else's ships or that their guns meant anything else than target practice.

NOT HYPOCRITE

He would appeal to his gratitude for the help given by Japan during the war, to the hundred years of peace between England and the United States, and to the Sermon on the Mount to clear him from the hateful imputation of having any other thought in building the fleet except the protection of his country unprovoked attacks from powers less peaceful and honest and harmless than his own beloved em pire, and in this he would be perfectly sincere.

The Englishman is not a hypro-He always means what he at the moment. Admiral Beatty, the amateur Quaker of public dinner tables, is as honest as Beatty, the hero of the Jutland, burning and destroying. But it is emotion and not intellect that speaks and the worst of emotion is that it has no sort of consistency. You cannot depend on it from one day to another.

Make yourself an intelligent arbiter of every-H. G. WELLS' OUTLINE OF HISTORY.-Adv.

World Facing Catastrophe On Parley Eve, Says Wells

beginning to apprehend. The breakdown is a real decay that spreads and spreads. In a time of universal shortage there is an increasing paralysis in production; and there is a paralysis of production because the monetary system of the world. which was sustained by the honest co-operation of governments, is breaking down. The fluctuations in the real value of money become greater and greater and they shake and shatter the entire fabric of social co-operation.

CASH AND CREDIT SYSTEM

Our civilization is, materially, a cash and credit system, dependent on men's confidence in the value of money. But now money fails us and cheats us; we work for wages and they give us uncertain paper. No one now dare make contracts ahead; no one can fix up a stable wage agreement; no one knows what one hundred dollars or francs or pounds will mean in two years'

What is the good of saving? What is the good of foresight? Business and employment become impossible. Unless money can be steadied and restored, our economic and social life will go bn disintegrating, and it can be restored only by a world

But such a world effort to re-store business and prosperity is only possible between governments sincerely at peace, and because of the failure of Versailles there is no such sincere peace. Everywhere the governments, and notably Japan and France, arm. Amidst the steady disintegration of the present system of things, they prepare for fresh wars, wars that can have only one end-an extension of the famine and social collapse that have already engulfed Russia to the rest of the

In Russia, in Austria, in many parts of Germany, this social decay is visible in actual ruins, in broken down railways and such like machinery falling out of use. But even in Western Europe, in France and England, there is a shabbiness, there is a decline visible to anyone with keen memory. The other day my friend Mr. Char-

lie Chaplin brought his keen, observant eyes back to London after an abscene of ten years. "People are not laughing and careless here as 'hey used to be,"

he told me.. "It isn't the London I remember. They are anxious. Something hangs over them."

AMAZED AT BUOYANCY

Coming as I do from Europe to America, I am amazed at the apparent buoyancy and abundance of New York. The place seems to possess an inexhaustible vitality. But this towering, thundering, congested city, with such a torrent of traffic and such a concourse of people as I have never seen before, is, after all, the European door of America; it draws this superabundant and as tounding life from trade, from a trade whose roots are dying.

When one looks at New York its assurance is amazing; when one reflects we realize its tremendous peril. It is going on-as London is going on-by accumulated inertia. With the possible exception of London, the position of New York seems to me the most perilous of that of any city in the world. What is to happen to this immense crowd people if the trade that feeds it ebbs? As assuredly it will ebb unless the decline of European money and business can be arrested, unless, that is, the world problem of trade and credit can be grappled with as

a world affair. The world's economic life, its civilization, embodied in its great towns, is disintegrating and lapsing through the strains of the modern war threat and of the disunited control of modern affairs.

This in general terms is the situa tion of mankind today; this is the situation, the tremendous and crucial situation, that President Harding the head and sppokesman of what is now the most powerful and influential state in the world, has called representatives from most of the states in the world to Washington to discuss.

ASSEMBLE RELUCTANTLY

Whatever little modifications and limitations the small cunning of diplomatists may impose upon the terms of reference of the conference, the plain common sense of mankind will insist that its essential inquiry is, "What are we to do, if anything can possibly be done, to arrest and reverse the slide toward continuing war preparation and war and final social collapse?" And you would imagine that this momentous conference would gather in a mood of exalted responsibility, with every conceivable help and every conceivable preparation to grasp the enormous issues involved. Let us dismiss any such delusion from our minds.

Let us face a reality too often ignored in the dignified discussion of such business as this Washington conference, and that is this: that the human mind takes hold of such very big questions as the common peace of earth and the general security of mankind with very great reluctance and that it leaves go with extreme alacrity. are all naturally trivial

We do not live from creatures. year to year; we live from day to Our minds naturally take short views and are distracted by little, immediate issues. We forget with astonishing facility. And this is as true of the high political persons who will gather at Wash ington as it is of any overworked clerk who will read about the conference in a street car or on the way home to supper and bed. These big questions affect everybody, and also they are too big for anybody great intellectual and moral effect is required if they are to be dealt with in any effectual man-

find the best illustration of this incurable drift toward triviality in myself. In the world of science the microscope helps the

FEARS FOR WORLD



H. G. Wells, famous author, who says civilization is going to rot and new wars are being hatched on the eve of the armament conference.

elescope and the infinitely little ifluminates the infinitely great. Let me put myself under lens: Exhibit one-If any one has reason to focus the whole of his mental being upon the Washington cenfer-ence it is I. It is my job to attend to it and to think of it and of nothing else. Whatever I write about it, wise or foolish, will be conspicuously published in a great number of newspapers and will do much to make or mar my reputation. Intellectually, I am convinced of the supreme possibilities of the occasion. It may make or mar mankind. The smallest and the greatest of motives march together; therefore my self-love and my care for mankind. And the occasion touches all my future happiness.

If this downward drift toward disorder and war is not arrested, in a few years' time it will certainly catch my sons and probably multiate or kill them; and my wife and I, instead of spending our declining years in comfert, will be involved in the general wretchedness and possibly perish in some quite miserable fashion, as thousands of just our sort of family have already perished in Austria and Russia. This is indeed the outlook for most of us if these efforts to secure permanent peace which are now being concentrated at Washington

Here surely are reasons enough, from the most generous to the most selfish, for putting my whole being, with the utmost concentration, into this business. You might imagine think nothing but conference, do nothing but work upon the con-

Well, I find I don't. Before such evus as now advance upon humanity, man's irragination seems scarcely more adequate than that of the park deer I have seen feeding contentedly beside the body of a shot companion

I am, when I recall my behavior in the last few weeks, astonished at my own levity. I have been immensely interested by the voyage across the Atlantic: I have been tremendously amused by the dissertations of a number of fellow ravelers upon the little affair of prohibition; I have been looking up old friends and comparing the New York city of today with the New York City of fifteen years ago. I spent an afternoon loitering along Fifth avenue, childishly pleased by the shops and the crowd. I find myself tempted to evade luncheon where I shall hear a serious discus sion of the Pacific question, because I want to explore the mysteries of a chop sucy without outside assistance

NEW YORK IN DANGER

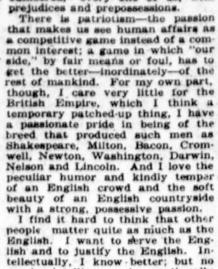
Yet no one knows better than do that this very attractive, glitteringly attractive, thundering, towering city is in the utmost danger. Within a very few years the same chill wind of economic disaster that has wrecked Petersburg and brough death to Vienna and Warsaw may be rusting and tarnishing all this glistening, bristling vitality. little while, within my lifetime, New York city may stand even more gaunt, ruinous, empty and haunted than that stricken and terrible ruin, Petersburg.

My mind was inadequate against the confident reality of a warm October afternoon, against bright clothes and endless automobiles against the universal suggestion that everything would shine on forever. And my mind is something worse than thus inadequate. I find it is deliberately evasive. It tries to run away from the task I have set it. I find my mind, at the slightest pretext, slipping off from this dif ficult tangle of problems through which the Washington conference has to make its way.

For instance, I have got it into my head that I shall owe it to myself to take a holiday after the conference, and two beautiful words have taken possession of my mind-Florida and the Everglades. A vis ion of exploration amidst these wonderful sun-soaked swamps haunts me. I consult a guide book for information about Washington and the procedure of Congress, and myself reading about Miami or Indian river. So it is we are made. A good half

of those who read this and who have been pulling themselves together to think about the hard tasks and heavy dangers of international affairs will brighten up at this men tion of a holiday in the Everglades either because they have been there or because they would like to go. They will want to offer experiences and suggestions and recom-mend hotels and guides. And apart from this triviality of

be attention, this pathetic disposition to get as directly as possible to nearest agreeable thoughts which I am certain every statesman and politician at the conference shares in some measure with the reader and myself, we are also en-



man's intelligence is continually dominant; fatigue him or surprise him; and habits and emotions take control. And not only that I have this bias which will always tend to make me run cropked in favor of my own people, but also I come to Washington with deep, irrational For example: Political events have exasperated me with the pres-

ent Polish government. It is an un-happy thing that Poland should rise from being the unwilling slave of German and Russian reaction to become the willing tool of French reacshould drift into a dislike of Poland and all things Polish, and because Poland is so ill advised as to grab more than she is entitled to, that one should be disposed to give her less than she is entitled to. Yet I do find a drift in that direction. And prejudice soon breaks away

into downright quarrelsomeness. is amusing or distressing, as fou will, to find how easily I, as a professional peacemaker, can be tempted into a belligerent attitude. "Of course," I say, ruffled by some argument, "if Japan chooses to be unreasonable

I make no apologies for this autobiographical tone. It is easier and less contentious to dissect one's self than to set to work on anyone else for anatomical ends. This is Exhibit No. 1. We are all like this. There are no demigods or supermen in our world superior to such trivialities, limitations, prejudices and patriotisms. We have all got them, as we have all got livers.

"MENTALLY HURRIED"

Every soul that gathers in Washington will have something of that disposition to get away to the immediately pleasant, will be disposed to take a personal advantage, will have a bias for race and country, will have imperfectly suppressed racial and national animosities, will-be mentally hurried and crowded. That mental hurrying and crowding has to be insisted upon.

This will be a great time for Washington, no doubt, to have a very gay and exciting time. It becomes the focus of the world's affairs. All sorts of interesting people are heading for Washington, brighteyed and expectant.

There will be lunches, dinners, receptions and such like social occasions in great abundance, draencounters, flirtations, scandals, jealousies and quarrels. Quiet thought, reconsideration--will Washington afford any hole or cover for such things? distracting time it will be and it will be extraordinarily difficult to keep its real significance in mind. So let us repeat here its real significance.

The great war has struck a blow at the very foundation of our civilization; it has shattered the monetary system which is the medium of all our economic life. A rotting down of civilization is spreading now very rapidly and nothing is being done to arrest it. Production stagnates and dwindles. only be restored by the frank collective action of the chief powers of the world. At present the chief powers of the world show no signs of the

collective action demanded. They

are still obsessed by old-fashioned

ideas of national sovereignty and national competition, and, though all verge on bankruptcy, they maintain and develop fresh armies and That is to say, they are in the preparatory stage of another war. So long as this divided and threatening state of affairs continues there can be no stability. no real general recovery; shortages will increase, famine will spread; towns, cities, communications will decay; increasing masses of starving unemployed will resort to more and more desperate and violent protests, until they assume a quasirevolutionary character. Education will ebb, and social security dwin dle and fade into anarchy. Civilization as we know it will go under and a new Dark Age begin. And this fate is not threatening civilization; it is happening to civilization before our eyes. The ship of civilization is not going to sink in five years' time or in fifty years' It is sinking now. Russia is under the water line; she has ceased to produce, she starves; large areas of eastern Europe and Asia sink toward the same level. the industrial areas of Germany face a parallel grim decline; the winter will be the worst on record for British labor. The pulse of American business weakens.

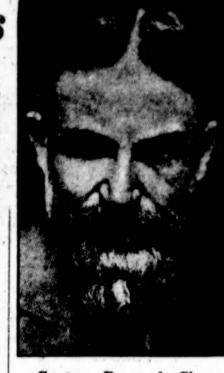
MERELY HUMAN BEINGS

To face which situation in the world's affairs, this crowd of hasticompiled representatives, and their associates, dependents and satellites, now gathers at Wash-They are all, from President Harding down to the rawest stenographer girl, human beings. That is to say they are all inatentive, moody, trivial, selfish, evasive, patriotic, prejudiced crea-tures, unable to be intelligently selfish even, for more than a year or so ahead, after the nature of our Exhibit No. 1. Every one has some sort

blinding personal interest to dis-tort the realities that he has to ace. Politicians have to think of their personal prestige and their party associations; naval and mill tary experts have to think of their careers

One may argue it is as good a gathering as our present circumstances permit. Probably there is

PREDICTS SECRECY



George Bernard Shaw, noted writer, who says only way to find out what disarmament conference delegates do is to get them drunk.

some good will for all mankind in every one who comes. Probably not one is altogether blind to the tremendous disaster that towers over us, but all are forgetful. And yet this Washington conference may prove to be the nearest

approach the human will and intelgence has yet made to a resolute grapple against fate upon this planet. We cannot make ourselves wiser than we are, but in this phase of universal danger we can at least school ourselves to the resolve to be charitable and frank with one another to the best of our ability, to be forgiving debtors, willing to retreat from hasty and impossible assumptions, seeking patience in hearing and generosity in action. High aims and personal may yet save mankind.

Today

(Continued from First Page.))

than the combined interests of the Vickers Company, the greatest steel concern in England, and Lord Leverhulme, owner of Port Sunlight, Pears soap, etc., and now trying to buy Palm Olive here in the United States.

If one Irish brewery can pay the British government \$56,000 .-000 a year for one kind of malt drink, how much revenue might be derived from harmless light beer sold to millions in this coun-

The tax on beer is paid cheerfully, nobody tries to avoid it; quite the contrary.

In Detroit, G. Bartholoette went to work, leaving a private still working in his house. The still exploded, killed one child-Two others and the mother are in the hospital half suffocated and may die. In thousands of cities, towns and villages hundreds of thousands of such stills are turning out rank poison. And it cannot be stopped. It is not easy to change human nature and kill human appetite overnight—even by constitutional amendment.

The Canadian dollar is going up. Soon it will be as valuable as ever. That is good news for everybody in this country. What we want is prosperity for all the world. If we can't have that we want

at least one continent, this one, prosperous. We are interested in our Canadian brothers north, as in our Mexican, south. This is our continent, there is plenty for all three nations. The success of one helps the other: nothing is more useful to one of the three than a good pacemaker to make him go faster.

WAR ON MELLON

Demands Treasury Head Get Out for Alleged Stand Against Taxing Wealthy.

By J. BART CAMPBELL. International News Service.

At the end of a day of stormy debate, which at times was fea-tured by heated personal exchange, Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Republican) of Wisconsin last night indicated he intends to press his demand for the retirement of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon "for having brazenly and impudently laid down the principle that wealth will not and cannot be made to bear its full share of taxation.'

La Follette also served notice that he would renew his battle to force the Treasury Department to make pub tic all tax returns. An amendment to the existing tax bill to this effect, sponsored by the Wisconsin Senator, was voted down by the Senate yester day, 35 to 33. New Vote to Be Demanded.

Defeat of the amendment came while the Senate was considering the

tax measure, "in the Committee of the Whole," and LaFollette said he would demand a vote on it when the bill enters upon the stage of final conparliamentary procedure as "th LaFollette was successful in one phase of his fight to compel the Secre

ary of the Treasury to give "pitiless

publicity" to tax returns. He obtain ed the adoption by an overwhelming vote of an amendment compelling holders of Federal, State, municipal and other tax-free securities to list their holdings when they make their tax returns. The vote on this wa Another amendment of LaFollette's

to increase existing inheritance taxes to a maximum of 50 per cent where the amount exceeded \$30,000,000 was lefeated by a vote of 39 to 28. Party Lines Split,

Party lines were badly split in the vote on all three of the LaFollette amendments, a considerable propor

ion of the Republican side joining

with a large number of Democratic Senators in supporting them Debate on the amendments was often acrimonious, and as LaFollette charged Secretary Mellon with "pointing out how wealth can defy the law in evad ing its just and fair share of taxs he engaged in frequent tilts with Senators Penrose of Pennsyl vania, Watson of Indiana, Shortridge of California, and other Republicar Senators

"The fiscal head of the Govern ment," LaFollette asserted, "has laid down the principle that wealth will not and cannot be made to bear its fair and full share of taxation, that the people must carry far more than their fair and just share of taxation

if the revenue needs of the Govern-ment are to be met successfully. "He has laid down that principle brazenly and impudently, and he ought to be retired for making a declaration of that sort."

More Than 500,000 Rats Put to Death in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 5 .- More than 570,11 rats have been killed in Paris since the offensive against them was started a year ago. Bonuses have been pai at the rate of thirty centimes a head In the first month of the campaign the bonus was paid upon delivery by the rat hunter of the tail of the animal, but a sewer cleaner became an rat tails of leather and other material at the rate of several hundreds pe day, and since then the bonus has

been "per head" instead of "per tail." Refuses to Pay \$5,000 for Kiss; Is Fined \$10

PARIS, Nov. 5 .- The pecuniary value of a kiss is agitating the Paris courts. Mme. Vera Ostonski says she was forcibly kissed by Ebenezer Whit field, a wealthy Englishman, when alone with him in a railway compart Mme, Vera demanded \$5,000. Whitfield refused to pay, saying be would rather go to jail. The court compromised by sentencing him to a month in jail or \$10 fine.

Farmer Balks at \$3,000 Bill for Fixing Girl's Teeth

BUSHTON, Kan., Nov. 5 .- H. W Jansen, farmer, has a son who got a gold crown on a tooth for \$8, so when his I fteen-vear-old daughter wrote from Chicago that her teeth must be fixed at once, he consented. He got a bill for \$3,000 for platinum

fillings. Jansen is waiting to be sued.



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